1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

578 his limbs contracted. They never have any diſputes about their land or their huts, every one having land and water more than ſufficient for his wants.

186 177 Although their manner of living be moſt naſty, and their actions moſt ſtupid, yet they think themſelves the happieſt people in the world, and look upon the *Ruſſians* who are ſettled among them with contempt: however this notion begins to change at preſent; for the old people who are confirmed in their cuſtoms, drop off, and the young ones being converted to the Chriſtian religion, adopt the cuſtoms of the *Ruſſians*, and deſpiſe the barbarity and ſuperſtition of their anceſtors.

622 794 871 177 62 In every *Oſtrog*, or large village, by order of her Imperial Majeſty, is appointed a chief who is ſole judge in all cauſes, except thoſe of life and death; and not only theſe chiefs, but even the common people, have their chapels for publick worſhip. Schools are alſo erected in almoſt every village to which the *Kamtſchadales* ſend their children with great pleaſure: by this means it is to be hoped, that their barbarity will be in a ſhort time rooted out.

CHAP.

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

231 overflowing of the rivers. My reason is, that no enclosure is to be found upon the land side, but only on the borders of the rivers, and small streams, and there they are perfect; and we are generally informed that the Kamtchatdales possessed no other domestic animals than dogs.

Before entirely closing these remarks respecting Kamtchatka, and its grievances, I may just advert
563 to one or two points not hitherto dwelt on. The
793 children of the natives receive no education, and
871 the children of the Russians but little more. There
R certainly is a school existing in St. Peter and St.
177 Paul's, governed by a priest, and regular school-
.87 master; but one is a great rogue, and the other a greater sot. The sum allowed for the maintenance of each child is, I believe, five pounds per annum, scarcely enough to buy clothing, and were it not for the abundance of fish caught, and some assistance from their families, I really do not see
563 how the boys could be kept alive. Of the clerical
793 gentlemen themselves, I may observe, that they
R maintain a great distinction between practice and
177 precept. They are very numerous: I know not what
.79 so many do in so poor a place, there being no congregations to employ so great a number. The revenue received by these reverend gentlemen is far from inconsiderable, and although it is done under the disguise of voluntary contribution, still it presses heavy upon the people; and heavier still when it is considered that they do little work of any kind be-